

Entimations.

GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 32 PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:—

- "It is of exceptionally good quality."
- "Particularly pleasant to the taste."
- "Decidedly tonic and sustaining."
- "In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.
Victoria Dispensary,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th October, 1892. [30]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

have just received

ex Steamers "BENLEDI" and "GANGES"

their first shipments of

XMAS CONFECTIONERY

Consisting of:—

CHOCOLATE CREMES, VANILLA PRALINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT

ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,

TURKISH DELIGHT,

PARISIANS,

&c., &c., &c.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.

ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON,

GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,

PLUM, &c.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S

BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and

EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In great variety,

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS,

ALMONDS and FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.

A large and varied Assortment of

ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

XMAS CARDS,

ENGLISH, JAPANESE and CHINESE,

a splendid selection.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

A LARGE STOCK WELL ASSORTED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

TELEGRAMS.

RETIREMENT OF OSMAN DIGNA.

LONDON, November 9th.

Osman Digna has withdrawn to the interior.

FALLING OFF IN BRITISH EXPORTS.

The exports from Great Britain during the last ten months show a decrease.

This result is ascribed to hostile tariffs.

EARL KIMBERLEY AT THE GUILDHALL.

November 10th.

Speaking at the Guildhall Lord Kimberley stated that the foreign relations of the country continue friendly, that the Uganda question will receive the attention which its importance demands, and that negotiations are proceeding with Russia regarding the Pamir question of which a peaceful settlement is expected.

THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of Mr. Grover Cleveland as President seems well assured for the democratic party shows a considerable gain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Gallic*, with mails, &c., which sailed hence Oct. 12th, and from Yokohama Oct. 21st, via Honolulu, arrived at San Francisco on the 9th inst.

Clergymen—"You surely do not regard poverty as a crime."

Police Magistrate—"Well, yes; at least it is punishable by hard labor."

CLEMENT has been recently shipped from England to Australia at 1s. 6d. a cask, which is believed to be the lowest point ever touched, and equal to somewhere about 5s. per ton.

"THE Mathematical Jewel," published 1885, contains an account of Sir John Blagrove, "who caused all his teeth to be drawn out, and after had a set of ivory teeth in agony."

MAILS Due:—

Bombay (Barmida) 11th inst.
English (Ganges) 10th "
N. Pacific (Loo So) 13th "
Indian (Lightning) 17th "

THE Bangkok Tramway Co. has recently been somewhat criticised for carrying out an electric motor installation which the shareholders apparently disapproved of. The directors, however, are of opinion that the installation was a success, and a vote of confidence in the Directors passed. There were present four directors, the Secretary and three shareholders.

HARVEST Festival Services will be held in St. Peter's Church on Sunday next, the 13th inst. The Holy Communion will be administered at 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. The sermon in the morning will be preached by the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, M.A., while the sermon in the evening will be preached by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A. The offertory collections will be devoted to the New Organ Fund. The offerings of fruit and flowers will be sent to the local hospitals.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Wednesday, 10th November, at 3 p.m., the following will be the business:

Financial Minutes.

2. Report of the Finance Committee, No. 8 of 1892.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

3. First reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1893.

4. First reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1893.

5. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend "The Vagrancy Ordinance, 1889."

6. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend "The Marriage Ordinance, 1875."

7. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the recognition in the Colony of Probates and Letters of Administration granted in the United Kingdom.

8. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend "The Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884."

9. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to repeal Section 45 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1860 and to amend Schedule A to Ordinance No. 1 of 1883.

A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the meeting of the Legislative Council.

THE number of dice used by the noble Romans (says the *North American Review*) was three, being marked with a minimum of one and a maximum of six spots. The most fortunate throw, called *Venerus* by Cicero (de *Divio*, l. 13) and *Basilius* by Plautus (Curculio, l. 3), was when the dice showed three, three, three, or eighteen spots. The progress of the game was marked on the board by the movement of the men (astronically) backward and forward. The gravity of the losses depended naturally upon the amount of money at stake and the faces that were paid when the dice showed one or more aces. It is difficult to explain what skill had to do with such a game, still *Isidorus* describes how inveterate gamblers could succeed in throwing the six and in avoiding the unit. In a raffish at Pompeii an honest player congratulated himself on having gained a good sum of money without fraud. *Rhausus* dwells sometimes on these dishonest practices, to avoid which several instruments were invented from time to time, such as the horn (pyxis cornu) and the fritillus. It seems, however, that these instruments did not always fulfil their purpose. A third one was consequently invented in the shape of a tower, with a spiral staircase inside and a funnel on the top. The dice stakes first in the horn, or in the fritillus, were thrown into the funnel and rolled down the spiral staircase until they landed on the table. Such precautions rendered cheating almost impossible.

THE Canadian Minister of Marine is preparing a case to submit to the British Government relative to the seizure of Canadian sealers by the Russian cruisers off Copper Island. He says the seizures were made, not in Behring Sea, but to the North Pacific, and that they are most glaring violations of the treaty made between Russia and Great Britain in 1881. Russia has based the whole case of the seizure of the sealer *Arcturion*, near Copper Island, on the ground that the vessel was caught sealing within the three-mile limit. The Hon. C. H. Tupper says Russia's position is untenable, and he anticipates international complications unless she repudiates and indemnifies the sealers. A comparison of the statements made by the captain of the Russian cruiser which seized a number of Canadian sealers in the Northern Pacific and the regular charts prepared by the agent of the Marine Department shows that the sealer *William McCowen* was 121 miles from the nearest land when seized. The *Reckless* also appears to have been 38 miles, and the *Arcturion* 30 miles out at sea. The sealer *Agnes Macdonald* arrived at Victoria (B.C.) on September 19th, and reports that when 20 to 30 miles from the Copper Island she put out her boats, which were, however, soon driven in by the Russians. The *Vancouver* and other vessels have been seized, and all they contained confiscated. The Russians are said to have declared that they would seize the boats, and that they would follow them, no matter what distance from the shore. The sealer *Lizby* will probably make a trip to the Southern Pacific.

THE Acting Collector Magistrate at Matang (Perak) in his report for September, says:—On the 21st September a Malay, named Min, whilst cutting nipa on the Sungai Tapik, a tributary of the river Jaram Mas, at high water at about 5 o'clock in the evening, was seized by a crocodile, which had either been concealed amongst the nipa, or, taking advantage of the high water, had crept upon his prey. The brother of the unfortunate man arrived on the scene just in time to see a monster crocodile sink into the swollen stream with the lifeless body of his brother in its mouth. Afterwards the brother, on entering the nipa where his brother had been employed, saw evidence of a fearful struggle—nipa leaves beaten down, broken, and torn up lay scattered about, whilst a beaten track to the river through the nipa showed the line taken by the crocodile with his prey. Next morning all the men in the village of Jaram Mas turned out to search for the remains of Min, and after a diligent, though fruitless, search of two days, headed by Assistant Penghulu Abdul Latif, gave it up. The men then determined to fish for the crocodile, with the result that a monster took the bait (a fowl) offered him by a brother of the deceased, who, with ready assistance, hauled him ashore, where he was quickly despatched and cut open, and there lay the body of Min, whole, but crushed out of all recognition, except for a deformity of one of his feet and arms, easily recognized by his relatives. The remains of the unfortunate young fellow, having been disinterred from their horrible vault, were conveyed to his native village and there decently buried. The crocodile measured 17 feet 6 inches.

A REGULAR meeting of the Dilligentia Lodge of Instruction will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 7.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE latest American flag ever made will float from the top of a very lofty "liberty pole" in front of the Administration building at the World's Fair. Upon request the State of Washington will furnish the big flagstaff, as well as two or three others of the largest that are required by the exposition.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 p.m.:—

Polka: "La Poudre d'Or."
Quadrille: "La Poudre d'Or."
Valse: "Fanny John."
Schottische: "The Merry Widow."
Lancers: "The Merry Widow."
Valse: "The Merry Widow."
Quadrille: "The Merry Widow."
Valse: "The Merry Widow."

THUS an American contemporary, the *Whaling Intelligence*—It must strike the Free Trader as very odd that in the last year 17,000 persons came from the United Kingdom of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, that land of Free Trade, cheap living and big wages, to this land of Protection and terrible tough grubbing. And the 17,000 will never go back. They like to be ground to powder by the "Republican tariff tax." That's what they are here for.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.

Diomed... steamer, for Singapore.
Triumph... " " Canton.
Frying... " " Canton.
Dawson... " " Canton.
Athena... " " Newchwang.
Formosa... " " Tamsui.
Miffo... " " Canton.
Chusan... " " Haiphong.
Diamond... " " Singapore.

Aggregating 8,950 tons, register.

Outward.

Dawson... steamer, for Wuhu.
Miffo... " " Amoy.
Kramhild... " " Singapore.
Frying... " " Tamsui.
Athena... " " Swatow.
Avocet... " " Hongkong.
N. S. de Loreto... " " Manila.
Diomed... " " Amoy.
Glasgow... " " Surabaya.
St. Andrew... " " Kuchino.

Aggregating 12,354 tons, register.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE

OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

A large meeting of members of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association of Hongkong was held last night. Capt. A. Tillett, Marine Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific line, presided, for the first time, having provisionally accepted the Presidency on Capt. Ashion's departure.

Capt. A. E. Hodgins briefly introduced the new President to the members, expressing the pleasure and the honour they felt in welcoming such a distinguished member of the profession among them. The Association would without doubt go ahead and acquit itself in the future as it had in the past, keeping well together. In former days the British Mercantile Marine had been greatly lacking in unanimity; the members never held together among themselves, or against foreigners, who had often "chipped in" and weakened the profession, lowering the pay and the general tone alike. (Cheers.)

Capt. Tillett then delivered a kind of informal inaugural address, stating at some length his views on many subjects which came under the notice of the Association. He had, he said, felt it a great honour to be called on to take the Presidency of this Association, and he had hesitated for some time because he thought that some better man should be obtained. (No, no!)—somebody more in touch with the members. He used to be on this coast a long time ago, but things had changed greatly since then. During his 30 years at sea, he had always taken a deep interest in all that concerned the profession and its members—particularly British. (Cheers.) He accepted the Presidency subject to the wishes of the Canadian Pacific line. One of the first things he wished to mention was the sympathy which all must feel for the suffering caused by the loss of so many poor fellows on the *Bokhara*. (Hear, hear.) Though it was impossible to learn a lesson which might save life in future, the ship had gone, and the people in her were gone; the Marine Court of Inquiry had sat, and its verdict was given; but there was one thing yet to be said. A letter, signed "Master Mariner," was published in the papers (originally Shanghai) pointing out that the wreck of the *Bokhara* was the result of the Bonham Channel, forced vessels to go outside, and in this way the *Bokhara* was compelled to go out so far that in the thick weather she lost touch of the land, and thus got out of her reckoning. Other vessels experienced the same thing, the *Cybele* for instance; but she was bound for Foochow and so was compelled to steer higher again, as best she could. The *Bokhara*, however, went outside of the "Saddles" and so probably her loss was in some degree avoidable. It was perhaps not safe to say definitely that the *Bokhara* obstruction caused the loss of the *Bokhara*, but certainly if the Bonham Channel had been clear the *Bokhara* would have kept in the clear, and would not have got into such great danger. Therefore anything the Association could do to assist the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in getting the *Bokhara* cleared away (he did not know whether the Hongkong Chamber was moving in the matter) should most certainly be done. He thought the strongest possible representations should be made, as the matter was, in all sailors' opinions, extremely urgent. (Hear, hear.)

A little discussion ensued, in the course of which it was mentioned that the obstruction was not within the jurisdiction of the I. M. Customs; but the opinion was expressed that something should be done at once, without squabbling about details.

Mr. Allen Jones moved:—That in the opinion of this Association the humane efforts of Consul Warren, of Amoy, and those who accompanied him on the steam launch *Yung-tai*, at great danger to themselves, are worthy of the highest praise; that it was most unfortunate that no more suitable vessel, as, for instance, a small gunboat, was available for the exceedingly perilous work that remained to be done after the *Porphyra* brought the first information; and that it is the duty of the community to take some steps towards providing more efficient boats than the *Pescadore* Islanders are in a position to accord in the case of the bodies recovered.

Mr. S. J. Norwood seconded, adding that he thought the admirable conduct of the fishermen on the *Pescadore* should compel a Christian nation to act better in such matters.

On the motion of Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Jones, it was resolved to request that one of the

Hongkong Relief Committee's subscription lists be placed in the Association's Rooms.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Pooley, seconded by Mr. Jones, it was resolved:—That the members of this Association individually and collectively desire to express their deep regret at the sad loss of life in connection with the wreck of the *B. & O. steamer Bokhara* off Sand Island (Formosa Channel) on the 16th October. That those who have suffered through the loss of relatives and friends have the deepest sympathy of all, and that the gratitude of the whole community and particularly of the Mercantile Marine is due to all who rendered assistance in connection with the disaster, and is especially due to the Douglas Steamship Company and the captains and officers of the *Thalys* and *Formosa*.

Mr. R. Hall moved: That the Association take steps to assist, if possible, the Hongkong and Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in having the *Bokhara* removed or buried. He thought the opinion of the Association ought to have some weight on a subject of this kind.

Mr. Pooley seconded the motion. He had passed up and down Bonham Strait often at night, and knew what a very awkward place it was.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The President then returned to his opening address, and referred to the general policy of the Association. He thought it only right, as he was new to them in the capacity of President, that he should give them an idea of his views. He thought the Association thoroughly deserved the support of the profession (hear, hear) and it should be their endeavour to make it more far-reaching, and try to improve the tone of the profession. (Applause.) There were very many points worthy of attention in that line, which the speaker dwelt on at considerable length, in a most interesting and eloquent manner. He then referred to the British Certified Officers Bill, now before the House of Commons, and said that there was a very real need for it, in the interests of the Mercantile Marine, of shipowners, of the travelling public, and of the community at large. (Loud cheers.) He went on to give many instances from his own long and varied experience, in proof of his assertion: The late President of the Association (Captain Ashion) had said that the British nation ought for many reasons, to support the British officer as against the foreigner, though the one might be just as good as the other. He (Capt. Tillett) thought the foreigner was not by a very long way as good as the British officer. The only reason for employing foreigners was that they were cheaper, but in the long run it was a very bad sort of cheapness. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the piracy question the speaker said he had very carefully studied the Association's draft scheme for preventing piracy in the Eastern Seas. The subject was one of the greatest importance, and certainly called for the strongest efforts to deal with it. He thought, however, that the Association's proposal, to have ships thoroughly armed and searched while in port, was unworkable. It meant delay and hindrance. A better plan would be to have all coasting ships efficiently armed, and have them regularly surveyed as to armament, just as they were surveyed as to boilers, blue-lights, boats, rockets, and so on; and some sort of watch for outbreaks ought to be arranged on leaving port, until clear of the dangerous regions; for piracy was never attempted without the aid of junks, and all the cases recorded were practically in Kwangtung waters. No attack would ever be made when the enemy knew a watch was being kept for them; the low class Chinese were most afraid of the period of danger was confined to the first 24 hours out of Hongkong; why should not two officers be on deck all through that time, instead of one? And why not wear side arms at the time? There might be a concerted signal of alarm specially arranged and periodically changed. Further, he certainly thought the water police ought to be augmented. All the prizes were committed by men well known to the police, and the least that captains could expect was a quiet word from the detectives to go on suspicion, which came on board. As to the Association's draft scheme, he was informed that the ship-owners had not been consulted, and thought they ought to have been asked their opinions. In conclusion, he asked the members to speak for themselves, and give every subject its fullest consideration.

A member said it was all very well to say two officers should keep watch within the piracy region, but in many ships there only were two officers altogether, besides the captain, and after working hard in port it was simply impossible. He himself had often had to go on duty after having had only three hours' sleep in the twenty-four, being just as fit to keep watch as a pig was to observe the transit of Venus. (Laughter and loud applause.)

The President mentioned that he had always been in favour of having three officers on all ships, and had expressed himself to that effect at previous meetings. Of course that would be a condition of his scheme.

The Secretary (Mr. Chesney Duncan) explained, in reference to the President's remarks about consulting the shipowners, that the scheme had been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, and left in the hands of the shipowners for weeks. The Association had "offered to amend or drop it entirely, or leave it to the Chamber to take action, if the owners would only say which they preferred; yet, though piracy had averaged one in every two years since 1860, nothing had ever been done, until the Association took up the subject after the *Nelson* outrage, when the Association had only just sprung into existence. He made these remarks in defence of the Society which he submitted to the owners with the greatest humility. The Chamber, consequently, through its Secretary, to the scheme being taken to His Ex. the Governor. (Loud applause.)

Capt. Hodgins said the remedy lay to a great extent in the hands of the masters and officers themselves, with the owners' support. Of course, the scheme was crude as yet; it was only in its infancy, but it would serve to prepare the way for more perfect measures. Something had to be done, and a beginning must be made somehow; this was the beginning, and he submitted that the owners with the greatest humility should be asked to support the scheme. The Chamber, consequently, through its Secretary, to the scheme being taken to His Ex. the Governor. (Loud applause.)

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Capt. Branch proposed and Mr. Norwood seconded a cordial vote of thanks to the new President for his address.

Mr. Allen Jones spoke in support of the motion, endorsing the remarks of previous speakers.

This concluded the proceedings.

MEETING OF LICENSING JUSTICES.

WICKING IN THE SOUP.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistrate's Court this morning. Mr. H. E. Woodhouse presided, and there were present Comdr. W. C. H. Hastings, R. N. (Assistant Magistrate), Major-General A. G. (Assistant Acting Captain Superintendent of Police) Messrs R. Lyall, Granville Sharp, G. T. Veleh, E. W. Mitchell, M. S. Sarsoon, H. Wicking, W. H. Percival, B. Remy, C. J. Holliday, P. Jordan, and Captain G. C. Anderson. After very brief discussion Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, solicitor, succeeded in getting a licence for Henry Oliver, of No. 12 Queen Victoria Street, late a seaman on board H.M.S. *Imperieuse*.

The proposed "half-way house" at Wanchai, for which Mr. J. C. L. Rauch applied for a licence at the last meeting, was the next bone of contention. Captain G. C. Anderson objecting to the opening of the house on the ground that it was not required. However, the military authorities, whose opinion was asked as to the desirability or otherwise of such a house being opened near the barracks, having no objection to it, the licence was granted.

Mr. G. Phillips, barrister-at-law, who appeared for Mr. Edmund Fuchs, the proprietor of the Criterion Hotel in Pottinger Street, asked that Mr. Fuchs' licence be renewed. Mr. C. D. Wilkinson opposed and a discussion ensued with closed doors, which resulted in Mr. H. Wicking's objections at the last meeting to the renewal of the licence being set down at their true value—*nil*—the licence being renewed but the applicant being cautioned, thus:—The applicant is informed that complaints have been made as to the manner in which his house is conducted, and that he must exercise great caution in the way in which he conducts his business.

The caution having been read to the applicant, the "Great Unpaid" dispersed.

As the "Censors" were departing Mr. Fuchs stated in fluent English that the few conservators who desired the cancellation of his licence could not be reckoned amongst the *filii* of the colony.

Queen. As a man verse-writer he has much to commend him to the court. Good English critics place him on a par with Tupper.

In some quarters it is recommended that the opportunity should be seized to abolish the laureateship. Though it has a salary of £75 a year attached, it is purely honorary. Nevertheless the poet laureate is expected to come out with something on special occasions, but the result is not usually conducive to his fame.

Three of the claimants to Tennyson's laurel crown have made haste to put themselves in evidence by writing verses eulogistic of the dead master. Opinion differs as to which of the three is the worst in matter or style, but the general agreement is that if this is the best or the second best that a prospective poet laureate can do the sooner the post is abolished the better.

It is not improbable that public esteem and regard for Tennyson may take the form of purchasing his birth place, and preserving it through all time as a personal memento.

The accounts of the London branch of the Bank of Australia show liabilities of £1,000,000 in excess of the assets. This deficiency is due to large overdrafts in the directors' books, which it is alleged have been doctored by the chairman, who is interested in certain companies which owned the bank £500,000.

The *Daily News* Belgrade correspondent says the residence of Alexander of Iwlich, the Serbian Liberal leader, was shattered by a dynamite explosion while a political gathering was being held in that town.

A report was circulated here to-day to the effect that Gladstone is steadily losing strength since the recent upturn in his condition has caused the gravest apprehension. Mrs. Gladstone's message this evening saying that there was no truth in the report whatever, and that Mr. Gladstone is enjoying his usual good health.

NEW YORK, October 31st.

The *Tribune* cable news from London says the Uganda business has ludicrously failed. The *Times* and the other Tory papers trumpeted, but no response came from the town or country, and the effort has been abandoned. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the effort has been diverted in another direction. The Government's arrangement with the East Africa Company provides for the extension of the occupation to March 31, and as the *Times* remarks, with its eye plainly on Mr. Gladstone's approaching eighty-third birthday, a great deal may happen by that time.

VIENNA, October 31st.

The thoroughbred Irish mare L'epervier, which won glory for Lieutenant Rostkowitz, one of the German contestants in the recent long-distance race by making the fastest time between Berlin and this city, died to-day from the effects of the terrible journey.

WASHINGTON, October 31st.

Secretary Tracy has decided to recommend to Congress an appropriation for an immense Government drydock at San Francisco. This important work will cost about \$500,000. The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has made strong representations to Secretary Tracy in favor of the Government drydock at San Francisco, in response to vigorous urging by Marine Island officials. The proposed structure would be of timber and stone, and of a size sufficient to accommodate the largest warships of the Government.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 31st.

The eastbound Milwaukee Pacific train was held up by two robbers at Casey station at a late hour last night. The robbers boarded the engine and compelled the engineer to pull out two miles, then uncoupled the engine car from the rest of the train and pulled half a mile further.

Express Messenger Maxwell had blown out the lights, barred the door and refused to open it. The robbers fired through the door, wounding him in the arm, when he surrendered and opened the door, the robbers covering him with their revolvers and compelled him to give up the express packages.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., October 31st.

For two days the severest storm ever known on the Union Pacific has been raging here, and as far west as Ogden, Utah. Telegraphic communication has been cut off by the blizzard. This dispatch goes through on a temporary wire. All the railroads are blocked. The snow is in all the ravines and deep in some places.

Snowploughs have been hard at work between Granite and Laramie with snow five feet deep on the level. Half a dozen east-bound trains tied up here last night, and thirty coachloads of people from the West pulled in, with more to follow. The Cheyenne Northern is entirely blocked and no one knows where the belated train is on its way.

Reports are being received of immense losses of cattle and horses in Northern Colorado and Wyoming. It is estimated that almost one-third of all the animals on the ranges are destroyed by the storm.

An unknown man perished in the storm near Greeley, Colo., yesterday.

The fact that the Prince of Wales absent himself from the funeral of Tennyson in order that he might attend the Newmarket races is provoking comment. His action is especially dilated upon by the Radical journals, his absence from Westminster would have been less remarked upon but for the fact that not a single royal personage was present at the funeral.

Since the Tennyson affair public opinion has been very sensitive in regard to the conduct of the Prince, but the public takes a very common-sense view of the Prince's present action, and the efforts that are being made to arouse a feeling against him fall flat.

It is generally felt that his partiality for the lighter side of the national life is so marked that to show deep regret over the death of Tennyson would be uncharacteristic.

A British paper says it is true that the Prince went where the mass of the people went. Tennyson was never the people's poet but the point is whether in the hearts of the people they really prefer a prince who cannot postpone one day's shooting or racing in order to mark a great epoch in his mother's reign. The Radical journals, while dilating upon the Prince's absence, discreetly omit, as far as possible, Gladstone's absence. His plea of pressure of work, and the excuse volunteered by his supporters that there was danger of his catching severe cold in Westminster Abbey, is not considered quite satisfactory.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the national convention of the Democratic party in the United States is as follows:—

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, to reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by a long and illustrious line of successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the federal government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the

tendency to centralize all power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the roots of our government under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

THE TARIFF.

And we pledge the Democratic party not only to defeat the Force Bill, but also to offer relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to entice and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government honestly and economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law as the culminating atrocity of class legislation. We endorse the efforts of the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free trade materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into consumption, and we promise repeal of that law as one of the first results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions in the wages of laboring men to one increase. The prosperity of the country since the tariff went into operation has gone to the point of distress, and the distress following wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade is the best evidence that no prosperity has resulted from the McKinley Act. We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign goods in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with real estate mortgages of over \$1,000,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appear real estate mortgages averaging \$105 per capita for the total population, and that similar conditions are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting States. We denounce that policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff. Trade interference on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and free exchanges by proposing to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while creating a Custom-house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world, that stand ready to take our entire surplus products and exchange therefor commodities which are necessities and comforts of life among our people.

TRUSTS.

We recognize trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint produce of capital and labor, as a natural consequence of prohibitive taxes that prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint as experience may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The Republican party, while professing the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage—till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than the area of all farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and wasteful policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land to be securely held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue that policy until every acre of land so lawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

We denounce the Republican legislation, known as the Sherman Act of 1890, as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger to the future which should make all its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar, the unit of coinage of both metals, must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts, and we demand that paper currency be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farming and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency. We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic national convention of 1876 for reform of the Civil Service, and call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of President, as in the recent Republican convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce the policy under which federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and pledge the Democratic party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad, inspiring confidence at home, while avoiding entangling alliances. It has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with neighbors on the American continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and to resist the tendency to policy to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defence and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land, exiles for conscience' sake, and the spirit of the founders of our government. We condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian government upon Russian and Jewish subjects, and we urge the national government, in the interests of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about cessation of these cruelties.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who struggled for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

We heavily approve all lawful efforts to prevent the United States from being used as a dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration and importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the general government has invoked the co-operation of all the Powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many such Powers of the invitations so extended and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provisions as shall be requisite to the maintenance of national honor and public faith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We favor legislation by Congress and State legislation to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees and those in other occupations, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republicans of the Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

We are in favor of the enactment by States of laws for abolishing the notorious convict leasing system, for abolishing contract convict labor, for abolishing the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

We oppose all summary laws as an interference with the individual rights of citizens.

Upon this statement of principles and policy the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of the institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

SIAM NEWS.

October 25th.

The steamship *Athala*, which arrived on Sunday from England, brought 3,000 tons of rails for the Kowloon Railway contractors.

There seems every likelihood of a trial run on the Paknam Railway at the New Year. All the rolling-stock will be here within a month, it is expected; the Royal saloon-carriage having already arrived. Five passenger carriages and a number of screw-piles for the bridges are shortly due, and two locomotives will come next.

The trial of the Siam Electric Light Co.'s plant, under terms of the arbitration award, will commence to-day and continue for a fortnight. Mr. Wickham, of Hongkong, has been appointed referee, by mutual consent, and will arrive in a few days. Mr. W. A. Foster, of Singapore, is the Siam Co.'s expert, and Lieut. Lloyd, R. E., the British Co.'s. A preliminary run took place on Monday, and for a few minutes the lamps in the Oriental Hotel glowed, once more after their long extinction. — *Bangkok Times*.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head, of 14 years standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address HERBERT CLIFTON, 8, Shepherd's place, Kennington Park, London S.E.—Eng.—[Advt.]

Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship.

"FORMOSA." Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at Day Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARAIA & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 11th November, 1892. [1122]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP. THE Steamship.

"BRECONSHIRE." Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 15th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 11th November, 1892. [1022]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE 3/3 L. L. Norwegian Bark.

"SIGURD." Assa, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co. Hongkong, 11th November 1892. [1124]

DILIGENTIA LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 11th November, 1892. [1121]

NOTICE.

NOW READY! THE "BOKHARA" DISASTER.

A FULL DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF THE "BOKHARA" DISASTER

With all Particulars, Reports of Interviews with SURVIVORS, the Cruise of the *Thais*, official reports of the Chief Officer, the *Ancona*, and the *Porpoise*, the MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY and its FINDING, experience of other Steamers in the same Typhoon, the *Norman* disaster, &c., &c.

(All carefully Revised and Edited), NOW READY.

THIS IS THE ONLY COMPLETE REPORT OF THE DISASTER.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Orders should be sent to THE MANAGER Hongkong Telegraph Office, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 26th October, 1892.

Advertisements.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on a PETITION dated September 24th, 1892, a receiving order against WALTER WILSON and BARNET NICHOLS, (late Wilson, Nichols & Co.) of Amoy, was made by H.R. M.J. JURY'S COURT of Amoy, held in Amoy on the 7th day of November, 1892.

W. J. C'FENNEL, Official Receiver. Amoy, 7th November, 1892. [1123]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong 8th November, 1892. [1109]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 9th November, 1892. [1111]

For Sale.

THEY LEAD THEM ALL, THE CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA WINES.

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER AND VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated. Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to MACONDRAY BROTHERS & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 30, Water Street, Yokohama. [844]

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER "MONTIARA," AS SHE NOW LIES IN YAU-MA-TI BAY.

Length 75 feet. Beam 17 feet. Depth of hold 7 feet. Registered Tonnage 75 tons. (Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [525]

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHUNG," AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCK.

THE Engines of the *Chop-chung*, were constructed by Messrs. BOLLIG & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type. Cylinders 20" and 30" dia., with a stroke of 26". The Crank Shaft is 6" dia. at the Crank pin and 7" dia. at the journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3 1/2" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia., Air Pump 1 1/2" dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 1 1/2" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 5" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order. The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10ft. 2" by 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 4ft. high; Tubes, 1 1/2" in number by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Dock.

For further particulars, apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [526]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS will be shot for TO-MORROW, the 12th inst. Ranges—800 and 900 yards. Time, 2.45 P.M.

ED. ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 7th November, 1892. [120]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly assisted Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROBERTS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel), CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [627]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HE Brechneider and how to use it. Woodwork: Carpentry and Joinery. The Modern Practical Bread Baker. The Practical Polish and Varnish Maker. The Phonograph.

The Hand Camera and how to use it. Electrically up to date. A Short-hand BIRTHDAY BOOK. The Mother's Guide, by Armand Semple. Winding Magnets, by Carl Herling. English Colonization and Empire, by Caldecott. Ambulance Lectures, by Dr. Darwin. Mary McHardy's Elocutionist. The London Daily Press.

NEW NOVELS. Bat Men Must Work, by Rosa Carey. The Wrecker. The Pretty Widow. Eagle Joe, by Henry Herman. The Best Season on Record. Bob Martin's Little Girl, by Christie Murray. Lady of Fort St. John. The Magic Ink, by William Black. A Recalling Vengeance, by Frank Barrett. The Family Feud, by Thomas Cooper. Vampires, by Julien Gordon. A Lost Wife, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 11th November, 1892. [6]

W. POWELL & CO.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS, EX S.S. "CANTON."

LADIES' FELT HATS, NEWEST SHAPES, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

W. POWELL & CO. Hongkong, 5th November, 1892. [5]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW UNPACKED A NEW SHIPMENT PETER HENDERSON & Co.'s NEW YORK FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1892. [1071]

CARMICHAEL & CO., LD.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, CHINESE, &c. &c.

CHEAP AND VARIED ASSORTMENT CHOCOLATE CREAMS IN FLAIN AND FANCY BOXES.

FOWLING PIECES AND AMMUNITION. CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD. 18, Praya Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 29th October, 1892. [42]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1892. An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers. N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY, PROPRIETOR. 6661

Hotels.

HAUSENSTEIN'S HOTEL, AMOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors. An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate. R. HELLWIG, Proprietor. Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [885]

WINDSOR HOTEL, (In Connaught Buildings), QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in WINDSOR HOUSE has now been removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE. Cuisine under European management. Each Bed-room has its own Bath-room, Hot and Cold water. Passenger Elevator to all Floors. Charges from \$2 per day upwards.

Special Rates for Families or Permanent Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished, and Rooms with or without Board, by day or month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [841]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 7,350 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES. The Rates for BOARD and LODGING during the Winter Months, from November 1st to March 31st, have been reduced as follows:—

One person, one month \$50.00 Married couple (occupying one room) per month 85.00 One person per day 2.50 Married couple per day 3.50 For full particulars apply to VICTORIA HOTEL. Hongkong, 29th October, 1892. [844]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. R. OSBORNE, begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shan-Id-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [420]

